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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,288	07/10/2003	Taro Yokoyama	59494.00004	1576
32294 7590 04/05/2007 SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P. 14TH FLOOR 8000 TOWERS CRESCENT TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182			EXAMINER	
			EDWARDS, PATRICK L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	<b>,</b>		2624	
	<u>, .</u>			
SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MON	THS	04/05/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/616,288	YOKOYAMA, TARO	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Patrick L. Edwards	2624	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period variety or reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE.	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 Ju 2a)□ This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This 3)□ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.  nce except for formal matters, pr		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray  5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4,7-11 and 14 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14 is/are objected.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.  to. r election requirement.		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	oate	

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### DETAILED ACTION

# Allowable Subject Matter

- 1. Claims 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, and 14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 2. Further, claims 7 and 14 are subject to a 35 USC 112(2) rejection as a result of their dependency from claim 3. This 112(2) matter would also need to be resolved before they would be in condition for allowance.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
  The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3 recites that the section that detects the hand position sets a predetermined search region within the image, based upon the position of the hand. This claim is circular in that a section which is designed to detect a hand cannot possibly set a predetermined search region based on the position of the hand. In order for a search region to be set based upon the position of the hand, the position of the hand has to be already known. A device for detection a hand position would serve no purpose if the hand position was already known.

Claims 4, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are rejected based on their depency from claim 3.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harakawa et al. (USPN 6,385,331) in view of Liu (USPN 6,553,281)

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# Regarding independent claim 1:

Harakawa discloses a pointing position detection device which detects the presence of a human being from an image which is photographed by a plurality of cameras, and which detects a position at which the human being is pointing [Harakawa col. 9 lines 58-61] comprising:

- a section which detects a hand position of the human being, including at least distance information, based upon the image [Harakawa col. 10, lines 1-3].
- a section which calculates a position of a hand tip and a main axis of the hand, based upon the hand position which has been detected [Harakawa col. 11 line 21: The reference describes locating the tip of the hand. The reference later describes that this locating process involves determining 3-D coordinates of the hand tip (see col. 20 lines 54-56).
- a section which detects a direction in which the human being is pointing, based upon the head position which has been detected and the position of the hand tip and the main axis of the hand which have been calculated wherein the position at which the human being is pointing is detected, based upon the detected direction in which the human being is pointing [Harakawa col. 11 lines 24-27 and lines 38-45: The reference describes detecting the direction of the pointing based on a feature point and a reference point. The reference point here is not a head, as is required by the claim, but is rather another body part such as a shoulder or joint. However, it would have been obvious to use the head as a reference point. This will be discussed next.].

Regarding the limitation of detecting somebody's head and then using that head to help determine the direction and position in which a human being is point, Harakawa does not expressly disclose using a head, but rather discloses using another reference point, such as the chest or a shoulder joint. Liu, on the other hand, in the same field of endeavor of detecting of humans through imaging, discloses using the head (specifically, the eye, which is part of the head) as a reference point (see Liu col. 3 lines 40-60). It would have been obvious to one reasonably skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Harakawa by using the head as a reference point as taught by Liu. Such a modification would have allowed for the reference point to be more easily determined, given that the head contains more discernable and therefore easily identifiable features than does a should joint.

Regarding claim 2, it has already been discussed that Liu's use of a head as a reference point is the use of the eye.

Regarding claim 3, to the extent that this claim can be given a reasonable interpretation (please see the 112(2) rejections above, which illustrate the difficulty in interpreting the claim), Harakawa discloses setting a predetermined search region [see Harakawa col. 16 lines 1-30: The "image pickup range" from Harakawa is analogous to the claimed "predetermined search region"].

Regarding claim 4, it is unclear to the examiner how this claim adds any further limitations to the claim from which it depends. This claim recites that the main axis of the hand is detected "based upon a distribution of picture

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element data." But any detection of an object in an image would necessarily encompass the broad terminology of a "distribution of picture element data." Thus, the combination of Harakawa and Liu read on this limitation.

6. Claims 8-11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Harakawa and Liu as applied above, and further in view of well known prior art.

These claims simply add that limitations previously discussed are embodied on an autonomous robot. It is well known in the image processing art to use robots for image detection purposes (Official Notice). It would have been obvious to embody the Harakawa and Liu disclosures on a well-known robot in order to make for a completely automated device.

### Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrick L. Edwards whose telephone number is (571) 272-7390. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (571) 272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Patrick L. Edwards

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